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KAPLAN GILMAN GIBSON & DERNIER L.L.P.
900 ROUTE 9 NORTH
WOODBIDGE, NJ 07095

EXAMINER

MAHONEY, CHRISTOPHER E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2851

DATE MAILED: 10/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/724,944

Applicant(s)

WILSON WANG, CHING MIAO

Examiner

Christopher E. Mahoney

Art Unit

2851

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 July 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-165 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) See Continuation Sheet is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 12-27, 29, 30, 35-39, 43, 44, 49-76, 79-81, 83, 92-109, 111-116, 118-150 and 152 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 10/124,718.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Continuation of Disposition of Claims: Claims withdrawn from consideration are 6-11,28,31-34,40-42,45-48,77,78,82,84-91,110,117,151 and 153-165.

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Species 1 in the reply filed on July 11, 2005 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) of the groupings of the figures and that no restriction was made in the parent application. This is not found persuasive because a proper restriction may be made at any time during prosecution.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 6-11, 28, 31-34, 40-42, 45-48, 77-78, 82, 84-91, 110, 117, 151, and 153-165 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on July 11, 2005.

Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d). The certified copy has been filed in parent Application No. 10/124,718, filed on April 17, 2002.

Double Patenting

A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that "whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The

Art Unit: 2851

filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claim 76 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claim 18 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,773,173. This is a double patenting rejection.

Claims 105-123, 126-127 and 132-134 respectively are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-24 of prior U.S. Patent No. 6,863,454. This is a double patenting rejection.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 72-75 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,773,173. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patented claim anticipates the application claims.

Claim Objections

Claims 1-21 are objected to because of the following informalities: in claim 1 the term "the lens" lacks proper antecedent basis in the claims. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 17 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 17, the claimed “the film is transferred from the second spool region to the cannister [sic]” renders the claims indefinite. There is no discloses means to transfer film from the second spool region.

Regarding claim 27, the claimed “the film is transferred from the [sic] to the cannister [sic]” renders the claims indefinite.

It appears that applicant intends to claim that the film is transferred into a film canister within the spool region.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1, 2, 12, 22, 23, 29 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vale.
2. Vale discloses a “camera” (shown if figure 1) which has a “photographic film cartridge forming a dark room” (film carrying frame 2) “for accommodating a film” (film a). The camera

Art Unit: 2851

of Vale is shown as “having a receptacle” (the slot shown receiving film carrying frame 2 in figure 1). The cartridge is “provided with an opening” (the opening covered by shutter 10 shown in figure 2). The shutter 10 “remains closed when said cartridge is removed from said receptacle, and is openable for exposing said film to a light” when within the camera.

3. Regarding claim 2, the shutter 10 meets the claimed “door”.

4. Regarding claim 12, the shutter 10 “is adapted to move linearly between said closed position and said open position.”

5. Regarding claim 22, the chamber housing film delivery spool 3 meets the “first spool region”. The chamber housing take-up spool 4 meets the “second spool region”. And the portion of the film carrying frame 2 housing partition 9 meets the “bridging region between said two spool regions.”

6. Regarding claim 23, the film of Vale is exposed as it is “advanced through said bridging region.”

7. Regarding claims 29 and 30, the camera body of Vale is provided with a “lens”, see column 1, lines 9-18.

8. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vale.

9. Vale discloses a film cartridge having “a light sealed housing forming a dark room” (film carrying frame 2) “for accommodating a film” (film *a*). The cartridge is “provided with an opening” (the opening covered by shutter 10 shown in figure 2) “which remains closed with a door” (shutter 10) “when said cartridge is removed from said receptacle, and is openable for exposing said film to a light” when within the camera.

Art Unit: 2851

10. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vale.

11. Vale discloses a “camera body” (shown in figure 1) that has a “light control device for communicating an image to a film” (the lens, not shown, see column 1, lines 9-18, passes image light to film *a*). And “a photographic film cartridge” (film carrying frame 2) with an “opening sized for exposing only one single frame of film” (the exposure aperture behind shutter 10 in figure 2). This aperture is closed when the film carrying frame is removed from the camera and open when film carrying frame is inserted into the camera for exposure.

12. Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vale.

13. Vale discloses “a film cartridge” (film carrying frame 2) that is “a light sealed housing forming a dark room for accommodating a film” (film *a*) and has an “opening sized for exposing only one single frame of film” (the exposure aperture behind shutter 10 in figure 2).

14. Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vale.

15. Vale discloses a “camera” (shown in figure 1) which has a “photographic film cartridge forming a dark room” (film carrying frame 2) “for accommodating a film” (film *a*). The camera of Vale is shown as “having a receptacle” (the slot shown receiving film carrying frame 2 in figure 1). The cartridge is “provided with an opening and a door” (the opening covered by shutter 10 and shutter 10, respectively, shown in figure 2). The shutter 10 is “movable between a first position to close said opening” (the position shown in figure 2). And “a second position to

Art Unit: 2851

open said opening” (when shutter 10 is removed). The film on film delivery spool 3 and take-up spool 4 is “within a light tight container” (chamber 5) “that is within said cartridge.”

16. Claim 62 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Vale.

17. Vale discloses a film cartridge that has “a light tight film container” (chamber 5) “within an outer cartridge” (film carrying frame 2) that has an “opening sufficient only to expose a single frame” (the exposure aperture behind shutter 10 in figure 2) “and film within said cartridge” (film *a*).

18. Claims 1, 2, 12, 22-26, and 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by So et al.

19. So et al. discloses a “camera” (lens-fitted photographic film package 20), which has a “photographic film cartridge forming a dark room” (detachable cartridge 54) “for accommodating a film” (filmstrip 76). The So et al. camera is disclosed as “having a receptacle” (film element housing 50). The cartridge is “provided with an opening” (the opening covered by opaque cover 92). Cover 92 “remains closed when said cartridge is removed from said receptacle, and is openable for exposing said film to a light” when within the camera.

20. Regarding claim 2, the opaque cover 92 meets the claimed “door”.

21. Regarding claim 12, the opaque cover 92 “is adapted to move linearly between said closed position and said open position” as it can be removed in a straight line.

Art Unit: 2851

22. Regarding claim 22, the winding housing 82 meets the “first spool region”. The cartridge bracket 78 meets the “second spool region”. And the portion having guide tracks 80 meets the “bridging region between said two spool regions.”

23. Regarding claim 23, the film of So et al. is exposed as it is “advanced through said bridging region.”

24. Regarding claim 24, the cartridge bracket 78 “is provided with a film canister” (film cartridge 74).

25. Regarding claim 25, the “cartridge has a bulging contour in shape at said second spool region, which is obviously larger than that as said first spool region” as clearly shown in drawing figure 3 of So et al.

26. Regarding claim 26, winding housing 82 meets the claimed “film canister for containing said film before being advanced to said second region.”

27. Regarding claims 29 and 30, the “camera body” (lens-fitted photographic film package 20) is provided with a “lens” (lens elements 58 and 60).

28. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al..

29. So et al. disclose a film cartridge having “a light sealed housing forming a dark room” (detachable cartridge 54) “for accommodating a film” (filmstrip 76). The cartridge is “provided with an opening” (the opening covered by opaque cover 92) “which remains closed with a door” (opaque cover 92) “when said cartridge is removed from said receptacle, and is openable for exposing said film to a light” when within the camera.

30. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al.

Art Unit: 2851

31. So et al. disclose a “camera body” (lens-fitted photographic film package 20) that has a “light control device for communicating an image to a film” (lenses 58 and 60 pass image light to filmstrip 76). And “a photographic film cartridge” (detachable cartridge 54) with an “opening sized for exposing only one single frame of film” (the exposure aperture behind opaque cover 92). This aperture is closed when detachable cartridge 54 is removed from the camera and open when detachable cartridge 54 is inserted into the camera for exposure.

32. Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al.

33. So et al. discloses “a film cartridge” (detachable cartridge 54) that is “a light sealed housing forming a dark room for accommodating a film” (filmstrip 76) and has an “opening sized for exposing only one single frame of film” (the exposure aperture behind opaque cover 92).

34. Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al.

35. So et al. discloses a “camera” (lens-fitted photographic film package 20), which has a “photographic film cartridge forming a dark room” (detachable cartridge 54) “for accommodating a film” (filmstrip 76). The So et al. camera is disclosed as “having a receptacle” (film element housing 50). The cartridge is “provided with an opening and a door” (the opening covered by opaque cover 92 and opaque cover 92, respectively). The opaque cover 92 is “movable between a first position to close said opening” (when installed between the winding housing 82 and film cartridge 74). And “a second position to open said opening” (when removed from between the winding housing 82 and film cartridge 74). The exposed film is

Art Unit: 2851

wound into film cartridge 74 and is thus “within a light tight container that is within said cartridge.”

36. Claims 62 and 65-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al.

37. So et al. discloses a film cartridge that has “a light tight film container” (film cartridge 74) “within an outer cartridge” (detachable cartridge 54) that has an “opening sufficient only to expose a single frame” (the exposure aperture behind opaque cover 92) “and film within said cartridge” (filmstrip 76).

38. Regarding claims 65 and 66, the majority of the film is within either the film cartridge 74 or the winding housing 82 depending on the usage of the filmstrip 76.

39. Claims 67-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al.

40. The film is loaded in So et al. by “placing unexposed film and a light tight container into a cartridge,” (film cartridge 74 containing filmstrip 76 is placed into bracket 78 of detachable cartridge 54) “and placing the cartridge into a camera” (detachable cartridge 54 is placed into lens-fitted photographic film package 20). The detachable cartridge 54 meets claims 73 and 74 as it is “light tight” when opaque cover 92 is in place and has “an opening sufficient for a single frame exposure” when opaque cover 92 is removed. And So et al. meets claims 75 and 76 as the majority of the filmstrip 76 is within winding housing 82 when first placed in the camera, and the majority of the filmstrip 76 is within the film cartridge 74 when the film is used.

Art Unit: 2851

41. Claims 72-75 and 79-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al.

42. So et al. discloses “a photographic film cartridge” (detachable cartridge 54) and “a camera body” (lens-fitted photographic film package 20). The detachable cartridge 54 “further comprises container inside said dark room for collecting exposed films” (film cartridge 74) which is “removable from said cartridge.”

43. Regarding claims 73-75, the winding housing 82 meets the claimed “unexposed spooling region.” And the bracket 78, holding film cartridge 74, meets the claimed “film canister” “rests in said collection spooling region.”

44. The knob 140 meets the claimed “stop.”

45. The opening in the bottom of spool 84 meets the claimed “hole” and receives crank handle 90.

46. Regarding claims 79 and 80, opaque cover 92 meets the claimed “door.” The opaque cover 92 shields filmstrip 76 when the detachable cartridge 54 is removed from the camera.

47. Filmstrip 76 is wound from film cartridge 74 into winding housing 82 prior to insertion into the camera.

48. Claims 99-102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by So et al.

49. So et al. discloses “a light sealed housing” (detachable cartridge 54) which “comprises a container inside” (film cartridge 74) that is “removable without destroying said cartridge” (film cartridge 74 is removably held by bracket 78). Detachable cartridge 54 is comprised of “two parts which are detachably connected” (film cartridge 74, bracket 78, winding housing 82 and

Art Unit: 2851

opaque cover 92 are detachably connected). And detachable cartridge 54 has “an opening” (the exposure aperture behind opaque cover 92) “closable by a door” (opaque cover 92).

50. Claims 1-6, 12-24, 27, 29, 30, 33-39, 43, 44, 49-64, 65-66, 72-73, and 79-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Tatamiya.

51. Claims 1-6, 12-24, 27, 29, 30, 33-39, 43, 44, 49-64, 65-66, 72-73, and 79-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Hori.

52. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by White et al.

53. Regarding claim 1, White et al. discloses “a photographic film cartridge” (film canister device 12) “and a camera body” (front portion 22). The film canister device 12 “is provided with an opening” (film discharge opening 96).

54. White et al. discloses “driver has at least one longitudinal slot” (tool 114 is shown with a slotted end in figure 5A) which “is open at an [sic] free end of said driver” (the slot shown is open at the end).

55. Claims 92-98 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being clearly anticipated by Katano.

56. Claims 103, 104, 118-122 and 134 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tatamiya.

57. Regarding claim 103, the camera body 30 meets the claimed “camera body.” The photographing lens disclosed at column 4, lines 8-13, meets the claimed “light control device.”

Art Unit: 2851

The known camera elements disclosed at column 6, lines 43-47, meet the claimed “camera operating elements.” Film back 10 having film spool chamber 14 and take-up chamber 15 meet the claimed “cartridge” having “an unexposed film spool region” and “a second spool region.”

The disclosure at column 3, lines 16-32 meets the claimed “film operating elements in the camera body and cooperating film operating elements on the cartridge ... for advancing the film.” The wall portions 11b and 11c are shaped to receive aperture protrusion 31 and thus meet the claimed “bridging portion being so shaped with respect to the cartridge and the camera body as to define a dark room.” Aperture 18 meets the claimed “light transmission opening.” And curtain member 25 meets the claimed “door on the film cartridge.”

58. Regarding claim 104, the claimed “door is adapted to remain in the closed position until the cartridge is fully engaged in the camera body” is met by Tatamiya as disclosed at column 6, lines 34-42.

59. Regarding claim 118, the film on film spool 21 meets the claimed “a film.”

60. Regarding claim 120, the claimed “shutter” is set forth at column 6, lines 43-47.

61. Regarding claim 121, the front case 11, rear cover 13 and curtain member 25 form a light tight enclosure.

62. Regarding claim 122, the claimed “narrow slot” is met by the disclosure at column 3, lines 16-25.

63. Regarding claim 134, the pivot shaft 34a and hook-plate member 34b meet the claimed “cooperating indexing elements.”

Art Unit: 2851

64. Claims 124, 125, 128, 130 and 131 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tatamiya.

65. Film spool chamber 14 and take-up chamber 15 meet the claimed “unexposed film spool region” and “second spool region.” The wall portions 11b and 11c are shaped to receive aperture protrusion 31 and thus meet the claimed “bridging portion being so shaped with respect to the cartridge and the camera body as to define a dark room.” Aperture 18 meets the claimed “light transmission opening.” And curtain member 25 meets the claimed “door on the film cartridge.”

66. Regarding claim 125, operating knob 27 meets the claimed “actuator connected with the door for moving the door between the open and closed positions.”

67. Regarding claim 128, the film on film spool 21 meets the claimed “a film.”

68. Regarding claim 130, the front case 11, rear cover 13 and curtain member 25 form a light tight enclosure.

69. Regarding claim 131, the claimed “narrow slot” is met by the disclosure at column 3, lines 16-25.

70. Claims 135-139, 141, 143, 145-148 and 150 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sahori et al. Sahori teaches a camera comprising a photographic film cartridge 5 forming a dark room for accommodating a film 13 and a camera body 1 having a receptacle for removable and snugly accepting said cartridge therein wherein said film cartridge is provided with a sprocket 15d/16d for advancing said film which engage with an interlock control provided on said camera body (camera drive unit) and is driven one frame by said interlock control following a triggering action of a shutter of said camera.

Art Unit: 2851

71. Regarding claim 141, the cartridge has an opening which remains closed (by 20, see figures 3a) when said cartridge is removed from said receptacle and is openable for exposing said film to a light control device to form an image on said film when said cartridge is accepted in said receptacle (see figure 3c).

72. Claims 135-140, 142, 144-145, 148-149 and 152 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Horn et al.

Allowable Subject Matter

73. Claim 76 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

74. Claims 105-117, 123, 126, 127, 132 and 133 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

75. The prior art does not disclose or suggest "manual operation is an actuation on a shutter of said camera for taking a frame of photo" in combination with the remaining elements, as claimed in claims 7-10. The prior art does not disclose or suggest "lens is provided on said cartridge" in combination with the remaining elements, as claimed in claim 31. The prior art does not disclose or suggest "door is opened upon activation of a shutter for taking a photo" in combination with the remaining elements, as claimed in claims 40-42. The prior art does not disclose or suggest "activation mechanism is designed such that said door is opened each time a

Art Unit: 2851

shutter activated” in combination with the remaining elements, as claimed in claims 45-48. The prior art does not disclose or suggest “opening at its bottom that is wider at one side than at the other” in combination with the remaining elements, as claimed in claim 76.

76. The prior art does not disclose or suggest “cooperating devices on the camera body and at the door on the cartridge for moving the door to the open position upon the cartridge being fully engaged with the camera body” set forth in claim 105. The Tatamiya reference employs a manually actuated operating knob to open and close the light shielding member. Claims 4-15 depend, directly or indirectly, upon claim 3 and thus contain the same allowable feature.

77. The prior art does not disclose or suggest “the camera body has an enclosed chamber therein and the cartridge is shaped to be received in and is receivable in the chamber in the camera body to define the combination, and wherein the door is operable to the open position only with the cartridge fully installed in the camera body” set forth in claim 123. The film cartridge of Tatamiya is attached to the back of the camera, not received within the body. Hansen receives the cartridge within the body, but does not have at least “a bridging portion” arranged “so that an image can be captured on film then at the bridging portion.”

78. The prior art does not teach or suggest “a safety latch on the cartridge for the door, and the actuator cooperating with the safety latch for releasing the safety latch for enabling movement of the door from the closed position to the open position” set forth in claim 126. The Tatamiya operating knob 27 does not have a safety latch governing the movement thereof. Claim 25 depends from claim 24 and thus contains the same allowable feature.

79. The prior art does not disclose or suggest “a first part having one of the film spool regions and a second part including the other film spool region and the bridging portion” and “a

Art Unit: 2851

separable latching connection between the first and second parts of the cartridge” set forth in claim 132. The film spools of the Tatamiya film cartridge are not separable. Claim 133 depends from claim 132 and contains the same allowable feature.

Conclusion

This is a continuation in part of applicant's earlier Application No. 10/124,718 which is a continuation in part of 10/083,331. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the earlier applications and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the earlier application. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action in this case. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no, however, event will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Art Unit: 2851

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher E. Mahoney whose telephone number is (571) 272-2122. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5PM, Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Judy Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-2258. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Christopher E Mahoney
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2851